

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
-	56636	pars\$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/21 10:20
-	47	pars\$5 and hybrid with pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 13:17
-	2	(pars\$5 and hybrid with pars\$4) and XML	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 13:21
-	3	(pars\$5 and ((heavy\$7 and light\$7) with pars\$4)) and XML	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 13:33
-	10	pars\$4 with heavy and pars\$4 with light	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:02
-	407	pars\$4 with markup adj languag\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:02
-	410	pars\$4 with markup near4 languag\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:09
-	112	(pars\$4 with markup near4 languag\$3) and (process or interpret) with file	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:10
-	88	((pars\$4 with markup near4 languag\$3) and (process or interpret) with file) and portion	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:13
-	4	((pars\$4 with markup near4 languag\$3) and (process or interpret) with file) and portion) and concurrent	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:10
-	34	((pars\$4 with markup near4 languag\$3) and (process or interpret) with file) and portion) and ("715" "707")	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:23
-	410	markup with language with pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:23
-	48	(markup with language with pars\$4) and thread	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:24
-	173556	light and heavy	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:23

-	0	light and heavy and ((markup with language with pars\$4) and thread)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:24
-	71	((markup with language with pars\$4) and stack	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:24
-	25	((markup with language with pars\$4) and thread) and stack	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:27
-	0	6631379.URPN.	USPAT	2003/10/20 15:26
-	6	("5764916"   "5778378"   "6012098"   "6083276"   "6125391"   "6457018"   "2002/0065957"   "2002/0112058").PN.	USPAT	2003/10/20 15:26
-	121	SAX and XML	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:27
-	112	(SAX and XML) and pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:27
-	27	((SAX and XML) and pars\$4) and stack	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:29
-	47	(SAX and XML) and speed	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:29
-	9	(SAX and XML) and speed with par\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:41
-	1606	pars\$3 with engine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:42
-	751	(pars\$3 with engine) and mode	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:42
-	1260	XML with pars\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:42
-	86	(XML with pars\$3) and ((pars\$3 with engine) and mode)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:42
-	5	((XML with pars\$3) and ((pars\$3 with engine) and mode)) and (transition or change or alter) with mode	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:47

-	13	XML with (engine or pars\$3) with mode	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/20 15:48
-	1263	(more that multiple two) with parser	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/21 10:20
-	730	(pluarl\$3 "more than one" multipl\$3 two) with parser\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/21 10:21
-	158	((pluarl\$3 "more than one" multipl\$3 two) with parser\$2) and markup with language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/21 10:21
-	969	event with pars\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 10:45
-	201	(event with pars\$3) and markup with language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:15
-	7	((event with pars\$3) and markup with language) and (queue or stack) with tag	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:16
-	7	((event with pars\$3) and markup with language) and (queu\$4 or stack\$4) with tag\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:18
-	13	((event with pars\$3) and markup with language) and (two or multiple or plural) near5 (parser interpreter)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:22
-	43	(heavyweight and lightweight) with (process\$3 function\$3 or task\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:23
-	3	((heavyweight and lightweight) with (process\$3 function\$3 or task\$3)) and markup near3 language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:25
-	728	task\$2 with pars\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:25
-	73	(task\$2 with pars\$3) and (distribute or divide or split) with task\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:25
-	3	((task\$2 with pars\$3) and (distribute or divide or split) with task\$3) and markup near3 language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:40

-	2	((heavyweight or ( high adj perfromance high-perfromance)) and (surface or lightweight) with pars\$3)and markup near3 language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:47
-	0	(high near2 performance and memory near2 conservative) with pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:48
-	0	(high near2 performance and memory near2 conservative) same pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:48
-	0	(high near2 performance and memory near2 conservative) and pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:49
-	4161	(high near2 performance) and pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:49
-	541	((high near2 performance) and pars\$4) and markup	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:49
-	2794	((high near2 performance) and pars\$4) and speed	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:49
-	428	((high near2 performance) and pars\$4) and markup) and speed	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:49
-	3	((high near2 performance) and pars\$4) and markup) and speed) and (surface or quick\$3 fast\$3 light\$6) with pars\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 11:50
-	39216	(change or transition) with event	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:45
-	385	(event with pars\$3) and ((change or transition) with event)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:45
-	74	((event with pars\$3) and ((change or transition) with event)) and markup near3 language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:51
-	68	(multiple or plurlal) near4 (thread or processor engine) with pars\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:52
-	17	((multiple or plurlal) near4 (thread or processor engine) with pars\$3) and markup near4 language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:55

-	4552	(region or portion or part) with pars\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:56
-	679	((region or portion or part) with pars\$3) and markup near4 language	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:56
-	70	((region or portion or part) with pars\$3) and markup near4 language) and ((high near2 performance) heavyweight heavy near2 weight)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:57
-	8	((region or portion or part) with pars\$3) and markup near4 language) and ((high near2 performance) heavyweight heavy near2 weight)) and (event with pars\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 12:57
-	24	(US-6397219-\$ or US-6466940-\$ or US-6560616-\$ or US-6374241-\$ or US-6289382-\$ or US-6249844-\$ or US-6237031-\$ or US-5970490-\$ or US-6631379-\$ or US-5651095-\$ or US-5528491-\$ or US-6584480-\$ or US-6115686-\$ or US-6230173-\$).did. or (US-20020038320-\$ or US-20020198974-\$ or US-20020143819-\$ or US-20020120685-\$ or US-20030037069-\$ or US-20030028364-\$ or US-20020120652-\$ or US-20020120780-\$ or US-20020073399-\$ or US-20020069157-\$).did.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/23 16:09
-	1	((US-6397219-\$ or US-6466940-\$ or US-6560616-\$ or US-6374241-\$ or US-6289382-\$ or US-6249844-\$ or US-6237031-\$ or US-5970490-\$ or US-6631379-\$ or US-5651095-\$ or US-5528491-\$ or US-6584480-\$ or US-6115686-\$ or US-6230173-\$).did. or (US-20020038320-\$ or US-20020198974-\$ or US-20020143819-\$ or US-20020120685-\$ or US-20030037069-\$ or US-20030028364-\$ or US-20020120652-\$ or US-20020120780-\$ or US-20020073399-\$ or US-20020069157-\$).did.) and (stack or queue list) near4 event	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/23 16:12
-	5	((US-6397219-\$ or US-6466940-\$ or US-6560616-\$ or US-6374241-\$ or US-6289382-\$ or US-6249844-\$ or US-6237031-\$ or US-5970490-\$ or US-6631379-\$ or US-5651095-\$ or US-5528491-\$ or US-6584480-\$ or US-6115686-\$ or US-6230173-\$).did. or (US-20020038320-\$ or US-20020198974-\$ or US-20020143819-\$ or US-20020120685-\$ or US-20030037069-\$ or US-20030028364-\$ or US-20020120652-\$ or US-20020120780-\$ or US-20020073399-\$ or US-20020069157-\$).did.) and (stack or queue list) near4 tag	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/27 07:41
-	0	(2002/0073399).CCLS.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/27 07:42
-	2	("20020073399").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/27 07:42
-	0	("2and(delet\$3orremov\$3)near5tag").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/10/27 07:43

-	0	((("20020073399").PN.) and (delet\$3 remov\$3) near5 tag	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB	2003/10/27 07:43
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Set	Items	Description
S1	791782	XML OR HTML OR SGML OR VRML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP) () LANGU- AGE?
S2	1165626	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR BREAK() (DOWN? OR UP? ?) OR SPLIT? ?
S3	1579157	LIGHTWEIGHT? OR (LOW OR LIGHT) () (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) - OR SHALLOW? OR SURFACE?
S4	2621993	HEAVYWEIGHT? OR (HIGH OR HEAVY) () (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) OR DEEP?
S5	1059085	MULTILEVEL? OR TIER? OR HYBRID OR MULTIPASS OR (MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? OR SEVERAL? OR VARIOUS) (2N) (LEVEL? OR PASS? OR LAYER- ?)
S6	7	S1(S)S2(S)S3(S)S4
S7	20	S1(10N)S2(5N)S3
S8	27	S6 OR S7
S9	16	RD (unique items)
S10	15	S9 NOT PY>2001
S11	11	S10 NOT PD>20010725
File	275:	Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	47:	Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 The Gale group
File	75:	TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2003/Oct W1 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	16:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	624:	McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File	484:	Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Oct W2 (c) 2003 ProQuest
File	613:	PR Newswire 1999-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	813:	PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File	141:	Readers Guide 1983-2003/Sep (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
File	696:	DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File	553:	Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2003/Sep (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
File	621:	Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R) 1985-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	674:	Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Oct W2 (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File	88:	Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	160:	Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File	635:	Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	15:	ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	9:	Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Oct 22 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File	13:	BAMP 2003/Oct W2 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File	810:	Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File	610:	Business Wire 1999-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 Business Wire.
File	647:	CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Sep W3 (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File	148:	Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Oct 23 (c) 2003 The Gale Group

11/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02444999 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 66472152 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Four scripting languages speed development - ColdFusion is the most productive choice; JSP technology offers best growth path for enterprises. (Software Review) (Evaluation)**

Dyck, Timothy  
eWeek, 28

Oct 30, 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1804 LINE COUNT: 00148

... a variety of extension modules that do things from provide database connectivity to mail to **XML parsing** to **Lightweight** Directory Access Protocol queries have been contributed by a variety of people.

This abundance...

11/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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02432390 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 65161402 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**What's All this about Microsoft-Dot-Net?(Company Business and Marketing)**

Finnie, Scot

WinMag.com, NA

June 22, 2000

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3778 LINE COUNT: 00279

TEXT:

...What if the new Internet versions of these operating system services, utilities, and applications were **light - weight** and modular. What if you could customize them using off-the-shelf tools? What if...

...In fact, claiming that the first truly Internet versions of all Microsoft software -- connected via **XML** and other glue so as to link data from desktop to desktop around the Internet...

...t alone at this. IBM, Novell, and Sun are all working on similar projects. For **deeper** info, see this Microsoft white paper: Microsoft.NET: Realizing the Next Generation Internet. Judge Jackson...on borrowed time. It makes me feel Microsoft should be blasted to pieces, not just **split** up. --Paul DeLeeuwIt's true, Hewlett-Packard was one of the earliest to implement the...will come in very handy. About Insider in HTMLWhy, oh, why haven't you tried **HTML**? Broadband Report **HTML** readers out-number Insider **HTML** readers by nearly 2.5 to 1 now. Winmag.com has no vested interest in your switching to **HTML** (although, from some e-mails, I know a few of you suspect that we do). It's just so much easier to read this long missive each week in **HTML**. I want it to be easier for everyone to scan, and read. For example, with **HTML**, you can click down the major sections from the headlines at the top. (And I...

...add a Back function.)I'd like to know something. If you've subscribed to **HTML**, do you read it offline? And if you do, have you run into any problems...

...suspect that I was too loud in my warnings about off-line reading of the **HTML** version. I think most people won't have any trouble with it. Let me know. And, if you don't subscribe to the **HTML** version, could you tell me why you don't? Thanks! STUFF AT THE BOTTOMDo you...

11/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)



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02364796 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58736667 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**From Y2K to B2B. (ASNA) (Company Business and Marketing)**  
MIDRANGE Systems, 12, 18, 38  
Dec 13, 1999  
ISSN: 1041-8237 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 660 LINE COUNT: 00055

... facilitate this task. One of the most anticipated new capabilities is that of Externally Described **XML** Schemas, where AVR will assist the programmer in the **parsing** and manipulation of **XML** data by providing components that **surface** the data with simple methods and properties. This facility removes the sometimes tedious task of...

11/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rights reserved.

02192506 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20157967 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Coming of age in cyberspace: births, deaths, and milestones at SGML/XML '97. (includes related articles on status of XML standards, Internet World conference and the SGML/XML '97 conference) (Industry Trend or Event)**  
Alschuler, Lioria; Alexander, George  
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, v2, n5, p21(14)  
Jan, 1998  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 10320 LINE COUNT: 00801

... exchange as well as meta-content. DataChannel is preparing what it calls DXDE, or DataChannel **XML** Developer Environment, which will include DXP, an updated version of the NXP **parser**; Pax Syntactica, which is a **lightweight** well-formed **parser** (not a validating **parser**); and interfaces to three types of object representations: the browser document object model, DSSSL groves...

11/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rights reserved.

05474766 Supplier Number: 48296947 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**DataChannel's betas support XML standard**  
Walsh, Jeff  
InfoWorld, p020  
Feb 16, 1998  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 295

The beta release of DataChannel **XML** Parser 1.0 is a Java-based **XML parser** that enables server-side **XML parsing** and integration. Application developers can use the **parser** to make their applications **XML**-aware by importing **XML** data into their data structure.

The DataChannel **XML Parser** is part of the DataChannel **XML** Developer Toolkit, which will be available this quarter and also includes the Pax Syntactica, a lightweight **XML parser**; the DataChannel **XML** Viewer, an applet that uses the Pax Syntactica **parser** to enable users to walk and view **XML** tree data; the **XML** Server, a server that supports a database schema for managing and distributing meta data; and...

11/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 484)  
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext  
(c) 2003 ProQuest. All rights reserved.

05961482 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 236034141 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Using XML and XSLT to process and render online journals**

Cole, Timothy W; Mischo, William H; Habing, Thomas G; Ferrer, Robert H  
Library Hi Tech (LIHT), v19 n3, p210-222, p.13

2001

ISSN: 0737-8831 JOURNAL CODE: LIHT

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 6379

**TEXT:**

... bar for XML rendering systems. In conjunction with other limitations and simplifications incorporated into the **XML** specification, it made possible the development of **lightweight**, non-validating **XML parsers** that could more easily be incorporated into current Web browsers. Additionally, the inclusion of well...

**11/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 813)**

DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire

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1225624

LATU059

**DataChannel Delivers XML Client Server Development System in Conjunction With The W3C-Recommended XML 1.0**

DATE: February 10, 1998

10:54 EST

WORD COUNT: 675

... NXP include performance improvements as well as expansion of the API support.

Pax Syntactica -- a **lightweight**, well-formed **XML parser** authored by John Tigue.

DataChannel **XML** Viewer -- an applet that uses the Pax Syntactica **parser** and includes a tree-walker and viewer for XML documents.

XML Server -- a platform-independent...

**11/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 813)**

DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire

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1197479

SFTU055

**DataChannel Accelerates the Pace of Building Real World XML Applications**

DATE: December 9, 1997

15:00 EST

WORD COUNT: 744

... NXP include performance improvements as well as expansion of the API support.

Pax Syntactica -- a **lightweight** well formed **XML parser** authored by John Tigue.

DataChannel **XML** Viewer -- an applet that uses the Pax Syntactica **parser** and includes a tree-walker and viewer for XML documents. There have been over 5000...

**11/3,K/9 (Item 3 from file: 813)**

DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire

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1196604

SFM077

**DataChannel Applauds W3C Advance of XML to Proposed Recommendation Status**

DATE: December 8, 1997

11:27 EST

WORD COUNT: 410

... Group, contributed NXP (Norbert's XML Parser), one of the industry's first validating **XML parsers**. John Tigue, Senior Software Engineer at

DataChannel, is the author of DataChannel's **XML** Viewer, as well as "Pax Syntactica" (a **lightweight** well-formed **XML** **parser**) and XAPI-J, an open specification for an **XML** API supporting multiple **parser** types on the front end and multiple object models on the back-end.

About DataChannel...

11/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 553)  
DIALOG(R)File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText  
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03585719 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BWBA97085719 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**New XML language marks the spot.**

Karpinski, Richard

Advertising Age's Business Marketing (Advert Age Bus Mark) v. 82 (Oct. 1997) p. 30

LANGUAGE: English

WORD COUNT: 794

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... for years by industries and government to help create and manage documents.

Splitting the difference

**XML** **splits** the difference between **HTML** and **SGML**. Like **HTML**, it is simple and **lightweight** and built for delivery over the Web. But also like **SGML** (from which it, too, is derived), **XML** is much more powerful and includes the ability for individual companies or industries to extend...

11/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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02040918 55327812

**JavaML: A markup language for Java source code**

Badros, Greg J

Computer Networks v33n1-6 PP: 159-177 Jun 2000

ISSN: 1389-1286 JRNL CODE: CNI

ABSTRACT: The classical plain-text representation of source code is convenient for programmers but requires **parsing** to uncover the **deep** structure of the program. While sophisticated software tools **parse** source code to gain access to the program's structure, many **lightweight** programming aids such as **grep** rely instead on only the lexical structure of source code. A new **XML** application is described that provides an alternative representation of Java source code. This **XML**-based representation, called JavaML, is more natural for tools and permits easy specification of numerous software-engineering analyses by leveraging the abundance of **XML** tools and techniques. A robust converter built with the Jikes Java compiler framework translates from...

Set	Items	Description
S1	39493	XML OR HTML OR SGML OR VRML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP) ( ) LANGU- AGE?
S2	229414	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR BREAK() (DOWN? OR UP? ?) OR SPLIT? ?
S3	4316811	LIGHTWEIGHT? OR (LOW OR LIGHT) ( ) (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) - OR SHALLOW? OR SURFACE?
S4	886689	HEAVYWEIGHT? OR (HIGH OR HEAVY) ( ) (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) OR DEEP?
S5	625169	MULTILEVEL? OR TIER? OR HYBRID OR MULTIPASS OR (MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? OR SEVERAL? OR VARIOUS) (2N) (LEVEL? OR PASS? OR LAYER- ?)
S6	4	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S7	1189	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S8	18	S1 AND S2 AND S5
S9	206	S7 AND (LANGUAGE? OR SOFTWARE? OR APPLICATION? OR SOFT()WA- RE?)
S10	2970	S2(5N) (S3 OR S4)
S11	29	S9 AND S10
S12	47	S6 OR S8 OR S11
S13	33	RD (unique items)
S14	28	S13 NOT PY>2001
S15	26	S14 NOT PD>20010725
File	8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Oct W2	(c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Sep	(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	202: Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Sep 16	(c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File	65: Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Oct W3	(c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	2: INSPEC 1969-2003/Oct W2	(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Oct W3	(c) 2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	111: TGG Natl. Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2003/Oct 20	(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File	233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul	(c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File	6: NTIS 1964-2003/Oct W3	(c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrghrt All Rights Res
File	144: Pascal 1973-2003/Oct W2	(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Oct W3	(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File	99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Sep	(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Oct W1	(c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK

15/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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06154363 E.I. No: EIP02407125618

**Title: WMS and GML based interoperable web mapping system**

Author: Shekhar, Shashi; Raju Vatsavai, Ranga; Sahay, Namita; Burk, Thomas E.; Lime, Stephen

Corporate Source: Dept. of Comp. Sci. and Engineering University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, United States

Conference Title: ACM-GIS 2001: Proceedings of the Ninth ACM International Symposium on: Advances in Geographic Information Systems

Conference Location: Atlanta, GA, United States Conference Date: 20011109-20011110

E.I. Conference No.: 59785

Source: Proceedings of the ACM Workshop on Advances in Geographic Information Systems 2001. p 106-111

Publication Year: 2001

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 0210W2

Abstract: Recently the World Wide Web has become a popular vehicle for information distribution and web based geographic information systems (GIS) are rapidly evolving and adapting to these new environments. The main hindrance for building true interoperable distributed geographic information systems is the lack of any standard exchange mechanism between the diverse GISes connected over the web. Recent efforts by the OpenGIS Consortium have resulted in several specifications to alleviate these problems. Web Map Server (WMS) and Geographic Markup Language (GML) are such standards for developing interoperable web based Geographic Information Systems (Web-GIS). GML is an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) encoding for the transport and storage of geographic information, including both geometry and properties of geographic features. In this paper we describe a WMS compliant map server and GML based client. This integrated system leads to a true interoperable Web-GIS. GML based client for the first time offers client side query processing capabilities and at the same time provides several challenges. The parsing techniques have performance considerations since the size of GML documents is generally huge and often the queries result in multiple passes over these documents. In this study we also evaluated the two well known parsing approaches - simple API for XML (SAX) and the document object model (DOM) for single and multiple passes. Our study shows that SAX performs better than DOM for single pass; thus for simple applications like visualization, subsetting, the SAX model is superior. However, for intensive applications involving queries requiring multiple passes over documents or integration of multiple documents in a distributed environment, DOM based parsing offers a better solution. 16 Refs.

Descriptors: Interoperability; Web browsers; Online systems; Client server computer systems; Geographic information systems; XML; Encoding (symbols); Query languages; Object oriented programming; Visualization; Requirements engineering; Adaptive systems

Identifiers: Web map server; Geographic markup language; Document object model

Classification Codes:

723.1 (Computer Programming); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems);

723.3 (Database Systems)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

15/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

7197361 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2002-04-6130-007, C2002-04-5260S-008

**Title: A reinforcement learning parser for spoken language**

Author(s): Jeong, H.; Hwang, K.I.; Seo, M.W.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electron. & Electr. Eng., Pohang Univ. of Sci. & Technol., South Korea

Conference Title: Proceedings of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence. IC-AI'2000 Part vol.3 p.1285-91 vol.3

Editor(s): Arabnia, H.R.

Publisher: CSREA Press, Athens, GA, USA

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. 1598 pp.

ISBN: 1 892512 59 9 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-02746

Conference Title: Proceedings of 20000 International Conference on Artificial Intelligence. IC-AI'2000

Conference Date: 26-29 June 2000 Conference Location: Las Vegas, NV, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: We introduce a new **parser** that can manage spoken **language**. The **parser** consists of two parts: **deep** structure and **surface** structure following Chomskian philosophy (N. Chomsky, 1981). Candidates of a predicted sentence are generated by the **deep** structure and tested on the **surface** structure with an incoming signal in the form of a phoneme sequence. The result is fed back to the **deep** structure so that the best candidate is chosen and the grammar and the vocabulary can be adjusted via reinforcement learning. As an implementation, we realized a tagger for spoken Korean where morphological rules are abundant and the parts of speech may be freely ordered. (9 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: grammars; learning (artificial intelligence); natural **languages**; speech processing

Identifiers: reinforcement learning **parser**; spoken **language**; **deep** structure; **surface** structure; Chomskian philosophy; predicted sentence; incoming signal; phoneme sequence; best candidate; grammar; vocabulary; tagger; spoken Korean; morphological rules; parts of speech

Class Codes: B6130 (Speech and audio signal processing); C5260S (Speech processing techniques); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C4210L (Formal languages and computational linguistics); C6180N (Natural language processing)

Copyright 2002, IEE

Set	Items	Description
S1	19392	XML OR HTML OR SGML OR VRML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGU- AGE?
S2	117916	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR BREAK() (DOWN? OR UP? ?) OR SPLIT? ?
S3	897279	LIGHTWEIGHT? OR (LOW OR LIGHT)() (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) - OR SHALLOW? OR SURFACE?
S4	142764	HEAVYWEIGHT? OR (HIGH OR HEAVY)() (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) OR DEEP?
S5	1	S1 (S) S2 (S) S3 (S) S4
S6	397	S2 (S) S3 (S) S4
S7	16	S1 (S) S3 (S) S4
S8	0	S6 AND IC=G06F-007?
S9	23	S6 AND IC=G06F?
S10	38	S7 OR S8 OR S9
S11	37	S10 NOT S5
S12	163366	MULTILEVEL? OR TIER? OR MULTIPASS OR (MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? - OR SEVERAL? OR VARIOUS) (2N) (LEVEL? OR PASS? OR LAYER?)
S13	31	S11 AND IC=G06F?
S14	17	S12(S)S6
S15	3	S14 AND IC=G06F?
S16	32	S15 OR S13 OR S5
S17	32	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S18	31	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Oct W02  
(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031016,UT=20031009  
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

18/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00415730

**A computer method for identifying predicate-argument structures in natural language text.**

**Rechnerverfahren zur Identifizierung von Prädikat-Argument-Strukturen in einem Text aus natürlicher Sprache.**

**Méthode informatique d'identification de structures predicat-argument dans un texte en langage naturel.**

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Jensen, Karen, 5822 Inman Park Circle, No. 210, Rockville, MD 20852, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Jost, Ottokarl, Dipl.-Ing. (6092), IBM Deutschland GmbH Patentwesen und Urheberrecht Schonaicher Strasse 220, D-7030 Boblingen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 413132 A2 910220 (Basic)

EP 413132 A3 930331

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90113224 900711;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 395118 890816

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-015/38**

CITED PATENTS (EP A): GB 2209614 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

IBM JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. vol. 32, no. 2, March 1988, NEW YORK US pages 251 - 267 , XP000022626 P. VELARDI ET AL 'Conceptual graphs for the analysis and generation of sentences'

SYSTEMS & COMPUTERS IN JAPAN vol. 19, no. 2, February 1988, NEW YORK US pages 85 - 100 , XP000104825 Y. ITOH ET AL 'A Process of Understanding Sentences and Use of Knowledge'

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 12TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL ACM SIGIR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. 25-28 JUNE 1989, CAMBRIDGE, US pages 117 - 126 , XP000239142 D.P. METZLER & S.W. HAAS 'The Constituent Object Parser: Syntactic Structure Matching for Information Retrieval';

ABSTRACT EP 413132 A2

A computer method is disclosed for determining predicate-argument structures in input prose sentences of English. The input sentence, in the form of a string of words separated by blanks, is first analyzed (parsed) by a rule component that has access only to morphological and syntactic information about the words. The output of this rule component, in the form of a data structure consisting of attribute-value pairs, is then processed by the argument-structure component, which consists of a set of partially ordered procedures that incorporate further linguistic knowledge. The output of these procedures is the same attribute-value structure, now enhanced by the presence of semantic (i.e., meaningful, non-syntactic) attributes. These semantic attributes, taken together, form the argument structure of the input sentence.

The resulting invention constitutes a fully modular, comprehensive and efficient method for passing from syntax to the first stage of semantic processing of natural (human) language. The invention applies to all prose sentences of the language for which it is designed, and not just to a subset of those sentences. It does not use domain-specific semantic information to improve the accuracy or efficiency of the syntactic component. It therefore constitutes an unrestricted broad-coverage method for natural language processing (NLP), as opposed to the restricted methods used in most NLP applications today.

Although the specific rules and procedures will be different for different natural languages, the general concept embodied in this invention is applicable to all natural languages. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 247



LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 910220 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)  
Examination: 910220 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:  
901213  
Search Report: 930331 A3 Separate publication of the European or  
International search report  
Examination: 941207 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:  
941026  
Withdrawal: 970514 A2 Date on which the European patent application  
was deemed to be withdrawn: 961115

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	820
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	7055
Total word count - document A			7875
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7875

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/38

...SPECIFICATION fill in, all of the arguments.

The argument structure is created by enhancing the syntactic **parse** record with additional attributes that are intended to have semantic values. Syntax is often called the "**surface**" structure, and semantics is called the "**deep**" structure, of the input string. The following "**deep**" attributes have been defined; others may be added if needed:

a. DSUBJECT - "deep" (or semantic...

...the entity that is equated with the DOBJECT in a proposition

After leaving the syntactic **parsing** stage, in accordance with the invention a record goes to the first step of the...

...close to and clearly associated with their verbs. This is simply a matter of adding "**deep**" argument attributes, and making them point to the same values as do their "**surface**" syntactic counterparts (DSUBJECT = SUBJECT; DOBJECT = OBJECT; etc.)

There are two further steps in the semantic...

Set	Items	Description
S1	5876	XML OR HTML OR SGML OR VRML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP) () LANGU- AGE?
S2	115169	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR BREAK() (DOWN? OR UP? ?) OR SPLIT? ?
S3	3809500	LIGHTWEIGHT? OR (LOW OR LIGHT) () (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) - OR SHALLOW? OR SURFACE?
S4	136217	HEAVYWEIGHT? OR (HIGH OR HEAVY) () (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) OR DEEP?
S5	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S6	430	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S7	3	S1 AND S3 AND S4
S8	1	S6 AND IC=G06F-007?
S9	5	S6 AND IC=G06F?
S10	7	S7 OR S8 OR S9
S11	6	S10 NOT S5
S12	6	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S13	6	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S14	52428	MC=(T01-E OR T01-S03)
S15	84562	MULTILEVEL? OR TIER? OR MULTIPASS OR (MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? - OR SEVERAL? OR VARIOUS) (2N) (LEVEL? OR PASS? OR LAYER?)
S16	2	S1 AND S2 AND S15
S17	6	S6 AND S15
S18	1	S6 AND S14
S19	9	S16 OR S17 OR S18
S20	9	S19 NOT S11
S21	9	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S22	9	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jun(Updated 031006)  
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200368  
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

22/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015645668 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-707851/200367  
XRPX Acc No: N03-565542

**Text classifier for semi-structured document, has sorting module that accounts for frequency of occurrence of individual terms in document at each hierarchical level of structured vector model**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: SUNDARESAN N; YI J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6606620	B1	20030812	US 2000624616	A	20000724	200367 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000624616 A 20000724

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6606620	B1		15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6606620 B1

NOVELTY - A vectorization module **parses** an **XML** document into a structured vector model (200) which is divided into a tree of sub-vectors to reflect **several** hierarchical **levels**. A sorting module accounts for the frequency of occurrence of the individual terms in the document at each level. A class that maximizes a posterior class probability, is assigned to the document according to a predefined expression.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) computer program product for dynamically classifying semi-structured document; and

(2) semi-structured document classification method.

USE - Classifier for dynamically classifying semi-structured document with **HTML** / **XML** format.

ADVANTAGE - A dynamic and accurate classification of the documents can be achieved, efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structured vector model.

structured vector model (200)  
pp; 15 DwgNo 4/8

Title Terms: TEXT; CLASSIFY; SEMI; STRUCTURE; DOCUMENT; SORT; MODULE;

ACCOUNT; FREQUENCY; OCCUR; INDIVIDUAL; TERM; DOCUMENT; HIERARCHY; LEVEL; STRUCTURE; VECTOR; MODEL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

5/5/1 (Item 1 from file 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015270628 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-331557/200331

XRPX Acc No: N03-265650

**Markup file parsing method involves transitioning parsing of markup file with lightweight parser, to file parsing with heavyweight parser, when transition event occurs**

Patent Assignee: BEGED-DOV G (BEGE-I); FROELICH S F (FROE-I)

Inventor: BEGED-DOV G; FROELICH S F

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030023615	A1	20030130	US 2001916040	A	20010725	200331 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001916040 A 20010725

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030023615	A1		15	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030023615 A1

NOVELTY - Two different portions of a markup file are respectively **parsed** with a **lightweight parser** and **heavyweight parser** in a computer system. The **lightweight parsing** of the file is transitioned to **heavyweight parsing** of the file, upon occurrence of a transition event.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) markup file **parsing** program; and
- (2) markup file passing system.

USE - For **parsing** markup file such as extensible **markup language** ( **XML** ) file received in computer system through Internet, wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN), etc.

ADVANTAGE - Performs reliable **parsing** of the markup file, based on ability of the employed **parsers**, by the transitioning of the file **parsing**, hence achieving faster **parsing** of the markup file.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the computer system.

pp; 15 DwgNo 2/8

Title Terms: FILE; **PARSE** ; METHOD; **PARSE** ; FILE; LIGHT; FILE; **PARSE** ; HEAVY; TRANSITION; EVENT; OCCUR

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	5876	XML OR HTML OR SGML OR VRML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)()LANGU- AGE?
S2	115169	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR BREAK() (DOWN? OR UP? ?) OR SPLIT? ?
S3	3809500	LIGHTWEIGHT? OR (LOW OR LIGHT)() (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) - OR SHALLOW? OR SURFACE?
S4	136217	HEAVYWEIGHT? OR (HIGH OR HEAVY)() (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) OR DEEP?
S5	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S6	430	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S7	3	S1 AND S3 AND S4
S8	1	S6 AND IC=G06F-007?
S9	5	S6 AND IC=G06F?
S10	7	S7 OR S8 OR S9
S11	6	S10 NOT S5
S12	6	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S13	6	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jun(Updated 031006)  
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200368  
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	7916	XML OR HTML OR SGML OR VRML OR (MARKUP OR MARK()UP)() LANGU- AGE?
S2	1026	PARS? OR TOKENI? OR BREAK() (DOWN? OR UP? ?) OR SPLIT? ?
S3	1985	LIGHTWEIGHT? OR (LOW OR LIGHT)() (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) - OR SHALLOW? OR SURFACE?
S4	1562	HEAVYWEIGHT? OR (HIGH OR HEAVY)() (WEIGHT? OR PERFORMANCE?) OR DEEP?
S5	2443	MULTILEVEL? OR TIER? OR HYBRID OR MULTIPASS OR (MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? OR SEVERAL? OR VARIOUS) (2N) (LEVEL? OR PASS? OR LAYER- ?)
S6	2536	(S4 OR VALIDAT?)
S7	2445	S5 OR NONVALIDAT? OR NON()VALIDAT?
S8	1	S1 AND S2 AND S6 AND S7
S9	3	S1 AND S2 AND S5
S10	4	S8 OR S9

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Sep  
(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc

10/3,K/1

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00123909 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: HTML (835277); XML (837709

TITLE: A metalanguage for the ages: HTML can make a Web document attractive

AUTHOR: Abualsamid, Ahmad

SOURCE: Network Computing, v11 n6 p69(8) Apr 3, 2000

ISSN: 1046-4468

HOME PAGE: http://www.NetworkComputing.com

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20000830

PRODUCT NAMES: HTML (...

...835277); XML (

TITLE: A metalanguage for the ages: HTML can make a Web document attractive

HTML, XML, James Clark's XMLTest, and IBM AlphaWorks are highlighted in a discussion of the use of XML and XML parsers to create a language that also makes every word in a document meaningful. XML, which is a metalanguage that defines and describes a language, does not replace HTML. XML is a spin-off of Generalized Markup Language, which engendered SGML. HTML is a particular implementation of SGML that emphasizes data formatting rather than data description. HTML cannot be used to define other languages, but XML allows users to define their own languages with tags that have specific meaning in the context of those users' documents. The most important use of XML in corporate America is for data transfer among e-business as part of electronic data interchange (EDI) systems. Other XML implementations are Mathematical Markup Language, XML Linking Language, Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL), and Extensive Stylesheet Language. Language definitions can be written using document type definitions. A parser, such as James Clark's XMLTest, compares the DTD to the document for validity and formation accuracy. Validating parsers validate against DTD, while nonvalidating parsers determine if a document is well formed.

DESCRIPTORS: Authoring Systems; Electronic Publishing; HTML; SGML; Standards; XML

10/3,K/2

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00119638 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: e-Analyzer (775819)

TITLE: e-Analyzer spots Web site weaknesses

AUTHOR: Hammond, Mark

SOURCE: PC Week, v16 n41 p92(1) Oct 11, 1999

ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20010730

...its flagship Workbench, that extends Workbench's software to Internet applications. e-Analyzer has language **parsers** that examine and display dependency trees across multiple **tiers** and provide a panoramic, drillable view of objects in an information system. e-Analyzer makes...

...and assess the effect that a change might have on interdependent systems. e-Analyzer supports **HTML** and Allaire Corporation's application server and provides code analysis for Microsoft Corporation's Visual...

10/3,K/3

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00115644 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES:** eXcelon (730076); Oracle 8i (004233); Poet Content Management Suite (731269); Centaur (746011)

**TITLE:** XML buoys databases for corporate markets  
**AUTHOR:** Mendel, Brett  
**SOURCE:** InfoWorld, v21 n13 p35(2) Mar 29, 1999  
**ISSN:** 0199-6649  
**HOME PAGE:** <http://www.infoworld.com>

**RECORD TYPE:** Review  
**REVIEW TYPE:** Product Analysis  
**GRADE:** Product Analysis, No Rating

**REVISION DATE:** 20030428

**TITLE:** XML buoys databases for corporate markets

...Management Suite from POET Software are four ODBMS products that have jumped on the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) bandwagon with a host of new XML-centric features. eXcelon is a middle-tier server product that uses XML as the program's native document format to better handle integration between XML-based Web projects and standard databases. Content Management Suite, which is normally considered a Web...

...highly technical information, works well with POET's Object Server to handle the transfer of XML across any network to traditional databases. Oracle, though fairly quiet about where the company thinks XML is going, recently announced plans to provide hybrid object-relational facilities supporting the language, as well as an XML parser tool. Informix is releasing an object-relational product code-named Centaur that will eventually feature real-time XML document rendering capabilities.

**DESCRIPTORS:** Database Management; Database Publishing; Informix; Internet Utilities; OOP (Object Oriented Programming); Oracle; Program Development; XML

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